2009 JUL - I AM 9: 15



BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

			Alcorn State U Public	Jniversity Water Supply Name		
	e seeds in	Lis	- PWS ID 0110013 st PWS ID #s for all	B Water Systems Covered b	by this CCR	
The Force The Technology The Technol	ederal Safe Dri ence report (CC e mailed to the	nking Water AR) to its custon customers, pub	Act requires each <i>co</i> mers each year. Dep plished in a newspape	mmunity public water s ending on the population or of local circulation, or p	ystem to develop ar served by the public provided to the custo	nd distribute a consumer c water system, this CCR mers upon request.
Please	Answer the Fo	llowing Questi	ions Regarding the (Consumer Confidence Ro	eport	
	Customers we	ere informed of	availability of CCR	by: (Attach copy of publ	ication, water bill or	other)
	x 0 	Advertisem On water bi Other				
	Date custom	ers were info	ormed: <u>06 /25 / 2</u>	2009		
	CCR was dis	stributed by 1	mail or other direc	t delivery. Specify oth	er direct delivery	methods:
	Date Mailed/D	Distributed:	/_/	•		
X	CCR was publ	lished in local 1	newspaper. (Attach o	copy of published CCR o	r proof of publication	n)
	Name of News	spaper: Th	e Port Gibson R	Reveille		
	Date Published	d: <u>06/25/2</u> 0	<u>0</u> 09			
1	CCR was post	ed in public pla	aces. (Attach list of l	ocations)		
	Date Posted: 0	6/25/2009	Alcorn State	University Post O	ffice	
C _X	CCR was poste	ed on a publicl	y accessible internet	site at the address: www.	alcorn.edu	
CERT	IFICATION					
consiste	ent with the wa	ater qualitv m	fidence report (CCR) ve. I further certify conitoring data provide Water Supply.	has been distributed to that the information incl ided to the public wate	the customers of this uded in this CCR is r system officials b	s public water system in true and correct and is y the Mississippi State
Name/	Title (President	, Mayor, Own	er, etc.)		6 /29 / Date	09
	,	,	•			

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518



PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

made in said paper consecutively, to wit:	
On the 2 5th day of June, 2009	
On the, 2009	
On the day of, 2009	
	1411/
C 2 Col , Publisher , I'll GEN	NE L
On the	505
And I, The modern the form me interest here and interest here	RV
papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by	-
me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of pulling the pu	LIC
lication thereof to be correctly made.	REST
lication thereof to be correctly made. Witness, my hand and seal, this 25 K of June 100 Co.	20
2009. In Ruffi.	UNI
Sacy X)- Buttle, Notary Public ""IIIII	1111
Fees and proof of publication, \$\\\ 319.00	

2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, wahat it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best salties.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assesment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of weather or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water

systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfecton By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Alcorn State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,					
	or	TT, or	Your	Range	Sample		
Contaminanta	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low High	Date	<u> Violation</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							Control of the second
Antimony (ppb)	6	6 ,	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	.2	0.018138	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA '	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200 -	200	5	NA	2008	No	Dischafge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which

ATH

NOTARY PUBLIC of The Reveille, a weekwn of Port Gibson, in poses and says that said n twelve months next who further makes oath xed is a copy, has been

- , 2009
- , 2009
- , 2009
- _, 2009

Thurmann. nereby certify that of he ced before me and by find the proof of pulper pulpe he partition of the par

Public

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Dischafge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganie] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA.	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contamin			0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.3			1	degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0,5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
I,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
(ppb) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb)	ò	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0,5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	chemical factories Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching
							from landfills Discharge from factories and
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	. 5	0.5	NA	2008	No No	dry cleaners Discharge from petroleum
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008		factories Discharge from industrial
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceed	
Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	. 6	2007	0,	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits
Unit Descriptions Term		Definiti				- 4 3	
ppm ppb		ppb; par	ts per billic	on, or mili on, or micro	igrams per liter (m grams per liter (μ)	(L)	
NA ND NR		ND: No	applicable t detected nitoring no	t required.	but recommended.		
Important Drinking Wate	er Definitio						
Term MCLG		MCLG: below w	Maximum	Contamina	int Level Goal: The n or expected risk	e level of a to health.	a contaminant in drinking water MCLGs allow for a margin of
MCL		safety. MCL: M	faximum C	ontaminan	t Level: The highers close to the MC	st level of LGs as fea	a contaminant that is allowed in asible using the best available
		treatmer	nt technolog	<u>зу</u> .			
TT	1	in drink	ing water.				reduce the level of a contamina ich, if exceeded, triggers
AL		treatmer	at or other r	equiremen	ts which a water sy ate or EPA permis	stem mus	t follow. meet an MCL or a treatment
Variances and Exemptions		variance	No. of Contract of				
Variances and Exemptions MRDLG		techniqu	e under ce	rtain condit	disinfection level s	oal The I	evel of a drinking water
		MRDLO disinfect reflect th	ie under cer 3: Maximum tant below ne benefits	nain condit m residual which then of the use o	disinfection level g e is no known or ex of disinfectants to c sinfectant level. Th	oal. The I	evel of a drinking water ik to health. MRDLGs do not crobial contaminants.
MRDLG		MRDLO disinfect reflect the MRDLO drinking control of	ie under cer 3: Maximum tant below ne benefits	nain condition residual which there of the use or residual dire is conviluonal contamin	disinfection level g is no known or ex- of disinfectants to c sinfectant level. The noing evidence the ants.	oal. The I	evel of a drinking water kk to health, MRDLGs do not crobial contaminants.

Jessie L. Hayden – Address: 1000 ASU Dr. #299, Alcorn State, MS 39096, 601-877-6471, 601-877-2367, jhayden@alcorn.edu, www.alcorn.edu.

2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, wahat it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office. from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of weather or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfecton By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Alcorn State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,						
	or	TT, or	Your	Ra	nge	Sample		· (
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								:
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
							сгоргана
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	ŇΑ	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contam	inants						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical

							factories				
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries				
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills				
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners				
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories				
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories				
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories				
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories				
			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	3				
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeding AL	<u>AL</u>	Typical Source				
						Aug Paris					
Inorganic Contaminants											
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Unit Descriptions											
<u>Term</u>		<u>Definition</u>									
ppm		ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)									
ppb		ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)									
NA		NA: not applicable									
ND	· ·	ND: Not detected									
NR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NR: Mo	nitoring no	t required,	but recommended.						
Important Drinking Water	r Definitio	18									
<u>Term</u>		Definiti	o <u>n</u>								
MCLG							contaminant in drinking water ICLGs allow for a margin of				
MCL		drinking	Iaximum C water. MC t technolog	CLs are set	t Level: The highest as close to the MCL	t level of a Gs as feas	contaminant that is allowed in sible using the best available				
P .		•					•				

TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Jessie L. Hayden

Address:

1000 ASU Dr. #299

Alcorn State, MS 39096

601 877-6471

601 877-2367

jhayden@alcorn.edu

www.alcorn.edu

2008 Drinking Water Report

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, wahat it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assesment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of weather or not our drinking water meets health standards.

**Jeginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water

systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfecton By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no colliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with fervice lines and home plumbing. Alcorn State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Re	inge	Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRRL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	. 0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA.		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.78	I NA	2008		Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from wa batteries and paints
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200		NA NA		No	Discharge from steel and p mills; Erosion of natural deposits
(ppp) Fluoride (ppm)	4	4			2008	No	Dischafge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Dischar from steel/metal factories
			0,25	I NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0,2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries at factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	y 1,053	NA.	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum a metal refineries; Erosion of natural denosits: Discharge
Thallium (ppb) Volatile Organic Contan	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	from mines Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from or processing sites; drug factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
(ppb)	3	.5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7	. 7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	70 0	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	0	5 5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb) Benzene (ppb)		.00 5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
			0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical
Chlorobenzone (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	activities Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	pharmaceutical and chemical Discharge from petroleum
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from much
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	Ó	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	plastic factories; Leaching from landfills Discharge from factories and
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum
trans-1,2- Dicholorocthylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0,5	NA	2008	No	degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	factories Discharge from retroleurs
Contaminants	MCLG	AL :		ample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds	chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0		Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15		2007	0	No No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household
Init Descriptions	lo.	finition	<u> </u>			8	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
pm pb A	PP PP	m: parts p b: parts p	er ournon, c	or milligra	ms per liter (mg/L ns per liter (μg/L))	
D R	NI	>: Not det	ected				92.5
nportant Drinking Water D erm		finition	ing not rec	guired, but i	ecommended.		
CLG	MC	LG: Max	cimum Con there is no	ntaminant L	evel Goal: The leve	el of a co	ntaminant in drinking water LGs allow for a margin of
	MC	I · Movie		4 - 234(24)(2564030)			LGs allow for a margin of naminant that is allowed in e using the best available
	TT:	Treatmer	nt Techniqu	ue: A requis	ed process intend	ed to redu	ce the level of a series
riances and Exemptions	trea	tment or o	other requi	concentratio	n of a contaminar	it which, i	f exceeded triggers
VDLG	tech	nique uno	icr certain	conditions.	Era permission	not to mee	et an MCL or a treatment
DL							of a drinking water health, MKDLGs do not al contaminants. of a disinfectant allowed in disinfectant is a
한다. 그런 살 중 중 한다고 한다는 한다면 하는 하는 하는 것이 되다.	IMR	TI: Mov.	mure	1101 27		A MILLIOUS	of a disinfectant allowed in disinfectant is necessary for

Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories				
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical				
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries				
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills				
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners				
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories				
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0,5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories				
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories				
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories				
			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds					
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL	Typical Source				
Inorganic Contaminants											
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	o	15	6	2007	0,	. No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits				
Unit Descriptions			de Sara Cha	1000							
Term		Definitio				. /1 X					
ppm					igrams per liter (m) ograms per liter (µg						
ppb NA	16-74-5-7-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-		applicable			216,449,211,1810					
ND	0 (See 1821)	ND: Not detected									
NR		NR: Mo	nitoring no	required,	but recommended.						
Important Drinking Water	r Definitio	ns .		0.000		\$40000007.45V					
Term.		Definitio		经验书的 理例							
MCLG		MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.									
MCL		MCL: M drinking	laximum Co water. MC t technolog	ontaminan Ls are set y.	t Level: The highes as close to the MCI	t level of a .Gs as feas	contaminant that is allowed in sible using the best available				
		TT: Trea	itment Tecl	nnique: A r	equired process int	ended to re	educe the level of a contaminan				
AL		AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.									
Variances and Exemptions		Variance		nptions: St	ate or EPA permiss		meet an MCL or a treatment				
MRDLG	i e e	MRDLG disinfect	i: Maximur ant below v	n residual which there	disinfection level g e is no known or ex	pected risk	vel of a drinking water to health, MRDLGs do not robial contaminants.				
MRDL		MRDL: drinking	Maximum	residual di re is convi	sinfectant level. Th neing evidence that	e highest l	evel of a disinfectant allowed in f a disinfectant is necessary for				
MNR	146, 247, 241,	MNR: M	Ionitored N	ot Regulat	ed	<u> </u>					

Jessie L. Hayden – Address: 1000 ASU Dr. #299, Alcorn State, MS 39096, 601-877-6471, 601-877-2367, jhayden@alcorn.edu, www.alcorn.edu.

110013

2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, wahat it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of

the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

N/A

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of weather or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfecton By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

****MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7518.

Results of voluntary monitoring

N/A

Additional Information for Lead

If present, clevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Alcorn State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your

tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.38	1,29	1.38	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industrics

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	1.0	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Wate additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinerics; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0,5	2	0.5	ÑÁ	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from orc-processin sites; drug factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factorics
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants

(ppb)							and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0,5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refincries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plasti factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ΝA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories



Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)

0 15

2007

0

No

Corrosion of household plumbin systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Term</u>	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ррь	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
ΝA	NA: not applicable
D	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended,

Term	Definition		
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking wa below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.		
MÇI,	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.		
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.		
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.		
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.		
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.		
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessation for control of microbial contaminants.		
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated		
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level		



DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT 1000 ASU DRIVE #299

ALCORN STATE, MS 39096-7500 601-877-6470 601-877-2367 (FAX)

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET				
TO: MRS. JESSIE BYRD	FROM: JESSIE HAYDEN			
COMPANY: ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY	DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER, 2009			
FAX NUMBUR: 601.576,7800	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 8 PAGES			
PHONE, NUMBER: 601.576.7518	SENDER'S REFERENCE NUMBER: 601.597.3658			
RE: COR	YOUR REPERENCE NUMBER:			
XURGENT FOR REVIEW	□ PLEASE COMMENT □ PLEASE REPLY □ PLEASE RECYCLE			
NOTES/COMMENTS:				
Dear Mrs. Byrd,				
or the 2008 yr. The changes tha and feel free contact me if y	ou will find a copy of the corrected consumer confidence report you have suggested have been made as requested. Please review ou have further question via email (Jhayden@alcorn.edu) Or mee for your help in resolving this very important matter.			

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/7/09	Time: 11:08				
PWSID: 1/00/3	_				
System Name: <u>alcom</u> Stat	Q				
	The same of the sa				
Lead/Copper Language MSDH	H Message re: Radiological Lab				
MRDL Violation	Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA				
Other Violation(s)					
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected	I copy" to MSDH.				
Will notify customers of availability of corrected rep	port on next monthly bill.				
WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT BY WEBSITE AND POSTING AT					
LIBRARY					
Spoke with(Operator, Owner, Secretary)	(co) 597-3658				
- Anne -	601 \$77-2367 Fax#				
125 10:53 r. Haydon Will Hauv the CCR t By Thursday 8/27/09.	9/3/09 SECOND ATTEMPT				
, ,	Hayden and will get it to us this week				